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dent species (the Yellow Bird), and only two (the Yellow Bird and Tree Sparrow), that can be counted as regularly common in winter. The two families of raptorial birds have each five or six resident species, but of the total of nine species furnished by each, all, as already observed, are rather rare species.

REVIEWS.

ON THE *LYSIANASSA MAGELLANICA*, AND ON THE CRUSTACEA OF THE SUBORDER AMPHIPODA AND SUBFAMILY *LYSIANASSINA* FOUND ON THE COAST OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY. By Prof. William Lilljeborg. pp. 38, with 5 plates. *Upsala*, 1865. 4to.

In this well illustrated paper, which is written in our own language, we are introduced to a very remarkable exception to the usual law of the distribution of animals. A species, one of the most gigantic of its group, being three inches in length, which was first discovered near Cape Horn, by D'Orbigny, reappears, upon the authority of Prof. Fries, near Spitzbergen, "on the bank by Beering Island." The specimens from the two localities were not actually compared, but a drawing and description of the *Lysianassa Magellanica*, from Spitzbergen, were found to agree perfectly with Milne Edwards' type-specimen collected by D'Orbigny. Sceptics may require the specimens to be placed side by side, before accepting the conclusions of even such eminent authorities as those named above. Other species of animals are said to be common to both poles. Three species of shells, "*Saxicava arctica*, *Venus pullastra*, and *Pecten pusio*," and a Crustacean, are said by the author to be "found both on our northern coasts, and at the Cape of Good Hope, though not in the intermediate tropical regions." The author enumerates several *genera* of inter polar shells, and also quotes as follows from Prof. Fries regarding the plants of these regions:

Hooker enumerates *Erigeron alpinus*, *Carex festiva*, *Phleum alpinum* and *Trisetum subspicatum*, but it is probable that on closer examination these will be found to be nearly related, but different species. A remarkable example of a species common to both the Arctic and Antarctic regions, and not met with elsewhere, is afforded by the beautiful and easily distinguished species of moss, *Usnea melaxantha*, which is met with in Greenland and Spitzbergen, as well as in New Zealand and the most southerly portions in America. The only difference between the northern and southern forms is, that the latter seems

more thriving and fructifies richly, whereas the former is a more delicate plant, and has never yet been met with in a fructifying state. It is also curious that a so remarkably distinct form as the *Nephroma arcticum*, which is so generally met with in the northern alpine and subalpine regions, should nowhere else be represented by any analogous or similar form, excepting at Magellan Straits, where the very similar and nearly related *Nephroma antarcticum* is met with. Among the phanerogamous [flowering] plants, the genus *Empetrum* presents the same phenomenon, being in the north, principally represented by the *Empetrum nigrum*, whereas in Antarctic America the *Empetrum rubrum* is the prevailing species, unless (as I have lately seen asserted) this latter be also found in Northern America.

No species of vertebrate animal is known with certainty to be common to both poles.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF CRUSTACEA, FOUND LIVING IN SPECIES OF THE GENUS ASCIDIA. *By T. Thorell.* From the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Science of *Stockholm*. Bd. iii., pp. 84, 14 plates. 4to.

In this valuable paper we have a very full account of some curious little crustaceans, allies of our common water-fleas found swimming in our fresh water pools. These strange forms are parasitic in the outer thick envelope (test) of the ascidians, or "shellless clams"; much as *Pinnotheres ostreum*, the little oyster crab, lives as a guest in the shell of the oyster. Observers should be on the look out for them in the ascidians of this country.

ON THE POLYPTES AND ECHINODERMS OF NEW ENGLAND, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES. *By A. E. Verrill.* From the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, April 18, 1866. pp. 25. 8vo.

Professor Verrill here gives us a very useful list of all the sea Anemonies, Star-fish and Beche-le-mers, or Sea-cucumbers, as they are often called, which are found on our north eastern coast. To those who may be dredging, or engaged in the less exciting search for these interesting forms in the tidal pools, and under the sea weeds along the shore, this pamphlet will be invaluable.

THE MYRIAPODA OF NORTH AMERICA. *By Prof. Horatio C. Wood, jr.* From the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. *Philadelphia*, 1865. pp. 92, illustrated with 3 plates and over 60 cuts. 4to.

To young collectors and entomologists generally, the Thousand-legs and Centipedes one occasionally meets with in his rambles, are stumbling blocks. In this monograph, containing so complete an account of their structure and forms, the author has filled a great gap in American Natural History. The plates are in the main very well drawn; but there has been an oversight in representing all the legs pointing towards the tail, which is not the natural position. Those on the anterior half of the body should have been directed towards the head.